

CADON
AF
• FTS

1900 FRUIT TREE CENSUS

Part II

III

Tender Fruits



Ministry

ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO

EVERETT BIGGS
DEPUTY MINISTER

HON. WM. A. STEWART
MINISTER



CARON
AF
- F72

178692

CONTENTS

	Page
FOREWORD	3
INTRODUCTION	4
THE SWEET AND TART CHERRIES	4
Varieties	
Cherry Production	
Imported, Exported, and Processed Cherries	
Discussion of Tables — Cherries (Sweet)	
Discussion of Tables — Cherries (Tart)	
PEACH PRODUCTION	7
Varieties	
Discussion of Tables — Peaches	
THE PEAR	9
Discussion of Tables — Pears	
PLUMS AND PRUNES	11
Discussion of Tables — Plums (European)	
Discussion of Tables — Plums (Japanese)	
Discussion of Tables — Prunes	
MAP OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO	14
TABLES	15



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2022 with funding from
University of Toronto

<https://archive.org/details/31761114699499>

FOREWORD

In 1966, a Fruit Tree Census was carried out by the Fruit and Vegetable Extension Service of the Ontario Department of Agriculture and Food. C. M. Riach, of the Farm Economics, Co-operatives and Statistics Branch, coordinated the tabulation of trees and vines in the various surveys.

The results of the 1966 survey are being published in three parts. Every effort has been made to include useful information on the various crops. This publication presents the number of tender fruit trees (cherries, peaches, pears, plums, and prunes) reported by this census, and is Number II in the series. The first publication presents the number of grape vines and the third publication deals with apples. We hope that growers will find this report of value in deciding future plantings. We hope too, that industry personnel responsible for making crop forecasts will find this an up-to-date base for their predictions.

This publication presents a section on each of the tender fruit crops grown in Ontario. There are a number of tables at the end of this publication which give a very comprehensive breakdown of the varieties and age distribution of tender fruit trees for each district. There are also tables included which compare this census with the surveys carried out in 1956 and 1961.

The survey was divided into the following six districts:

1. **St. Lawrence Valley District** — Counties of Glengarry, Stormont, Dundas, Carleton, Grenville, and Leeds.
2. **Eastern Ontario District** — Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, Hastings, Prince Edward, Northumberland, Peterborough, Durham, Ontario, and Victoria.
3. **Georgian Bay District** — Counties of Simcoe, Grey, Bruce, and Dufferin.
4. **Central Ontario District** — Counties of York, Peel, Halton, and North Wentworth.
5. **Niagara District** — Counties of Lincoln, Welland, South Wentworth, and Haldimand.
6. **Southwestern Ontario District** — Counties of Brant, Norfolk, Oxford, Perth, Wellington, Waterloo, Elgin, Middlesex, Kent, Lambton, Essex, and Huron.

Every effort was made by the Fruit and Vegetable Extension Service to make this report as complete as possible. This report lists statistics received from approximately 95% of the growers.

Appreciation is expressed to J. R. Van Haarlem, Consultant in Marketing, Horticultural Research Institute of Ontario; R. Wilcox, Extension Specialist, Ontario Department of Agriculture and Food; and R. K. Matthie, Tender Fruit Growers Marketing Board, in preparing the manuscript for this publication.

B. E. Beeler, Chairman

Fruit Tree Census Committee

INTRODUCTION

Ontario acreage for cherries, peaches, pears, plums, and prunes totaled approximately 78,000 acres with an estimated farm value of about \$31,000,000 in 1966. The 1966 aerial survey of the Niagara Peninsula showed 46,000 acres in fruit and 2,700 acres as being non-productive. The 1966 Niagara Peninsula Fruit Tree Census showed a fruit tree population of 2,374,000 trees.

THE SWEET AND TART CHERRIES

The history of the cherry goes back to primitive man who found it growing wild in many parts of several continents. The original location of the tart cherry is now thought to have been between Switzerland and the Adriatic on the west, and the Caspian Sea on the east. The sweet cherry originated somewhere between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea.

The cherry is the most common of all fruits in the north temperate zone. In North America, it is found from coast to coast. The cherry has been growing in North America for the past 300 years; the first New England orchards were planted in 1641. The cherry has been of commercial importance in Ontario for the last 75 years.

The tart cherry is very hardy and is considered harder than the apple but the sweet cherry is considered little harder than the peach. The tart cherry tolerates a very wide range of soils, from heavy to light, but is not too hardy on wet soils. The sweet cherry is more particular, requiring a deep, well-drained soil.

It is noteworthy that according to Dr. Hedrick in "Fruits of New York", no cherry variety has originated from a sport or bud mutation. On the other hand, many of our commercial varieties have originated from buds or sports.

In 1883, the secretary of the Fruit Growers Association of Ontario stated that he did not believe cherries would be a worthwhile commercial venture in the Niagara Peninsula and that he would hesitate to advise the planting of cherries with a view to profit. The 1966 Fruit Tree Census shows that 731 growers have 142,218 sweet cherry trees on 2,752 acres, and 1,848 growers have 297,682 tart cherry trees on 3,129 acres in Ontario.

In 1915, the majority of sweet and tart cherry trees were budded on mazzard rootstock because it was considered to produce larger, healthier, longer lived, and more productive trees. Today,

most of the cherry trees are budded on mahaleb rootstock which is somewhat better adapted to slightly heavier soils than the mazzard. Mazzard stock has been harder to obtain and trees budded on it are most costly.

Varieties

In the early days of commercial cherry production in Ontario, the growers attempted to do their own experimentation with varieties, trying to find some combination that was suitable to their location. This meant that early orchards contained many varieties and seedlings, most of which were not too suitable because of the lack of hardness, general vigor, quality, or yield. Some were susceptible to disease and had to be removed on this account. By 1915, the list was whittled down to the following: tart cherries — early Richmond, May Duke, Late Duke, Montmorency, and English Morello; sweet cherries — Governor Wood, Napoleon, Yellow Spanish, Black Tartarian, Schmidt, Elkhorn, and Windsor. The 1966 list contains these varieties: tart cherries — Montmorency; sweet cherries — Vista, Vega, Venus, Valera, Bing, Vic, Gold, Hedelfingen, and Van. Most of the old varieties were superseded by the new originations which have characteristics that make them more suitable for present day commercial production.

Montmorency is the only tart cherry grown today. It is hardy, productive, and of sufficient quality to satisfy the producers. The list of sweet cherries contains two newcomers named this year, Valera (350427, black) and Vega (31034, white).

The maraschino trade is expanding each year and a considerable tonnage of sweet cherries, and some tart cherries, are processed this way. Old varieties such as Montmorency, Napoleon, Victor, Windsor, and (if the supply is short) some of the other black cherries are used. The new variety, Vega, will be suitable for this purpose.

Cherry Production

Cherry production is governed more by the type of weather at blooming time than by any other factor. Cool, cloudy, or rainy weather stops cross-pollination by the bees and the size of the resulting crop can go up or down on this single factor. Occasionally, late spring frosts may play an important part in the sweet cherry crop because sweet cherries bloom so early in the spring. The blooming period of tart cherries is

usually after that of the sweet cherry and, therefore, is not as susceptible to the late frost damage.

The acreage of tart cherries rose to 4,436 acres by 1956, but had fallen to 3,129 acres by 1966. The sweet cherry acreage has maintained a steady rise since 1946, from 1,337 acres to 2,752 acres today. When one considers that urban development has gobbled up a very considerable acreage of the deep, sandy, sweet cherry soil, a rise in 20 years from 1,337 to 2,752 acres must mean that growers are really planting every available

acre of soil suitable to cherries.

The following table is based on a 2-year average production of sweet and tart cherries. Two years were averaged in this way, to even out the wide variation in cherry production from year to year. It is noticeable that the tart cherry production has risen and fallen in the two 10-year periods shown, and that production and returns per acre have gone up. Sweet cherry production has shown a steady increase over the two ten-year periods, and returns per acre have almost trebled.

Two-year Average Production and Farm Values of Sweet and Tart Cherries

Year	Total Marketing Production lbs	Farm Selling Value \$	Marketed Yield Per Acre lbs	Marketed Return Per Acre \$	Acres
sweet cherries					
1945-6	1,947,900	2,863,413	1,457	214	1,337
1955-6	3,577,600	4,221,568	2,215	261	1,615
1965-6	10,379,850	16,711,358	3,772	607	2,752
tart cherries					
1945-6	3,668,550	4,438,945	1,225	148	2,203
1955-6	20,854,900	1,751,812	4,701	395	4,436
1965-6	17,048,145	1,738,910	5,431	553	3,129

Imported, Exported, and Processed Cherries

Imports of frozen tart cherries into Canada was 3,520,000 lbs in 1966. The market value was \$708,000. Imports of sweet cherries was 4,924,000 lbs with a market value of \$1,502,000 in the same period.

Exports of canned sweet and tart cherries from Canada was 3,993,325 lbs in 1966. The market value of these exports was \$835,000 for 1966.

Processed tart cherries in Ontario was 11,313,740 lbs with a market value of \$1,484,689. Processed sweet cherries in Ontario in 1966, was 5,223,122 lbs with a market value of \$808,540.

Cherries Imported into Canada

	1964		1965		1966	
	lbs	\$	lbs	\$	lbs	\$
tart, frozen	1,901,000	291,717	4,991,000	614,000	3,520,000	708,000
sweet, fresh	3,045,000	873,000	3,728,000	1,037,000	4,924,000	1,502,000

Cherries Exported from Canada

	1964		1965		1966	
	lbs	\$	lbs	\$	lbs	\$
tart and sweet, canned	2,699,355	529,929	4,026,514	754,531	3,993,325	835,000

Processed Cherries in Ontario

	1964		1965		1966	
	lbs	\$	lbs	\$	lbs	\$
tart	23,598,885	1,624,154	19,698,896	1,481,669	11,313,740	1,484,689
sweet	2,509,439	341,096	3,971,256	534,832	5,223,122	808,540

Discussion Of Tables—Cherries (Sweet)

(See Section 1, page 15)

In Table I, farms reporting sweet cherry trees are classified according to the number of trees on the individual farms. On page 4, it was indicated that the sweet cherry trees require a milder climate than tart cherries. Therefore, it is not unexpected that 1,463 of the 1,731 farms reporting sweet cherry trees are found in the Niagara district. Considering that there are on the average of 50 sweet cherry trees to the acre of land, this table indicates that 1,065 growers have one acre or less in production.

In Table II, the sweet cherry trees in the province are classified by variety and district. The Niagara Peninsula, producing 92%, and southwestern Ontario, producing 7%, account for most of the trees in the province. This table also shows that the "Hedelfingen" variety is the most widely planted, followed by "Windsor", "Vista", and "Schmidt".

Table III shows the number of sweet cherry trees in the province, classified by variety and age group. The future production of this crop will increase, as shown by the fact that almost 47% of the trees are in the 1- to 10-year age range. One could also predict future production of the various varieties when looking at this same 1- to 10-year column; for example, "Vista" has been the most widely planted variety in the last 10 years, followed very closely by two other varieties, "Venus" and "Vic", which were introduced by the Horticultural Research Institute at Vineland Station.

Since Tables IV and V represent the number of cherry trees in the St. Lawrence, Eastern Ontario, Central Ontario, and Georgian Bay districts, and since these districts represent less than 1% of the total number of trees, there seems little point in discussing the sweet cherry industry for these areas.

Table VI presents the number of sweet cherry trees in the Niagara district, classified by variety and age group. Since the Niagara district represents 92% of the total number of trees, the discussion which was presented for Table III is basically the same discussion for Table VI. There are a few minor percentage changes when one considers the Niagara district by itself. However, these changes are not sufficient to require further discussion at this point.

Table VII presents the number of sweet cherry trees in southwestern Ontario, classified by

variety and age group. This total of 10,185 trees represents just over 200 acres of sweet cherries. Of this total, 100 acres are in the 1- to 10-year age range. Certainly, production will increase in southwestern Ontario.

Table VIII presents the sweet cherry trees reported in the 1966 survey in comparison with those reported in the surveys of 1956 and 1961. There has been an increase of 20,000 trees, or 400 acres, in the last five years. This trend will continue upward in the next couple of years, as indicated by Table IX. This latter table indicates that 63 farms reported that 84 acres would be planted in the next two years, and 20 farms reported that 20 acres would be removed in the same period of time.

Discussion Of Tables—Cherries (Tart)

(See Section 2, page 20)

In Table I, farms reporting tart cherries are classified according to number of trees on the individual farms. It is interesting to note here that 1,205 farms have less than 100 trees, or less than one acre of tart cherries per farm. It is also of interest that 1,392 farms of the total of 1,848 farms, are found in the Niagara Peninsula. This would be expected.

Table II presents the number of tart cherry trees in the province, classified by variety and district. The variety, "Montmorency", represents almost 96% of the total number of trees. The Niagara district grows about 76% of the total number of trees in the province with two other districts being of minor importance; southwestern Ontario, with just under 9%, and Eastern Ontario with 8%.

Table III presents the number of cherry trees in the province, classified by variety and age group. Of interest here is the fact that 19% of the trees are 1 to 5 years old, 20% are 6 to 10 years old, 25% are 11 to 15 years old, and 36% are 16 years and over. This would indicate that the present production level will be maintained for the next few years.

In Table IV, the number of cherry trees in eastern Ontario and the St. Lawrence district are classified by variety and age group. Of interest here is the fact that only 9% of the trees are in the 1- to 5-year, or non-productive, age group. This would indicate that there has been a definite drop in interest in planting new cherry orchards in those areas.

In Table V, the number of cherry trees in the Georgian Bay district are classified by variety and

age group. While there are not a great number of trees in the Georgian Bay area, twice as many trees were planted in the last five years as was the case in the previous five years.

In Table VI, the statistics for central Ontario are presented by variety and age group. Again, there seems to be a lack of interest in putting out new trees for this type of cherry in that district.

Table VII gives the statistics for the Niagara district, classified by variety and age group and, of course, this represents the major tart cherry producing area of the province. While 19% of the trees are 1 to 5 years of age, this does represent a decline of 2,000 trees being planted, when compared to the trees in the 6- to 10-year age group.

The area showing a renewed interest in the production of tart cherries is southwestern Ontario, as shown in Table VIII. In this district, 500 more trees were planted in the last five years, than was the case in the five years previous. It is interesting to note that 27% of the trees in this district are in the non-productive state.

In Table IX, there is a comparison made with the 1961 and 1956 surveys. When the 1966 survey is compared to the 1961 survey, there is a drop of 23,000 trees for the province. The 1966 survey figure is actually just over 1,000 trees more than the 1956 survey figure.

When one considers Table X, which gives an indication of the growers' anticipation to plant and remove trees during the next two years, one can see that 38 farms will be planting 137 acres, and 23 farms indicated that 50 acres would be removed. If this trend can be considered a picture of the entire industry, it would indicate that there will be a continued interest in maintaining the tart cherry orchards in the province.

PEACH PRODUCTION

Peaches were first mentioned as growing in the Niagara Peninsula in 1793, in a report by the wife of Governor Simcoe, when she lived at Niagara-on-the-Lake. She spoke of them as being small but highly flavored. In 1817, Captain Langslow, when visiting the district, spoke of peaches as plentiful. In 1820, peaches were being sold on the Hamilton market by Dennis Wolverton who had a farm at Grimsby. In 1856, C. E. Wolverton, living on the same farm, planted five acres of peaches. By 1890, peaches were planted very generally throughout the Niagara Peninsula.

There is a simple explanation why the

plantings of peaches have been so heavy in the Niagara Peninsula all these years. The Niagara Fruit Belt comprises a strip of land some fifty miles long, and from three to eight miles wide. It lies between the escarpment, which was the southern shoreline of the old glacial Lake Iroquois, and Lake Ontario. Because of this position, it benefits from the improved climate due to the influence of the lake on the north and the escarpment on the south. Winter temperatures seldom go lower than 6°F below zero and the summer temperatures are usually in the range 70 to 90°F. There is a gentle slope toward the north, and a variety of soils from sandy loams to the heavier clays. This combination of soils and climate makes possible the growing of apricots, cherries, peaches, and small fruits on the sandier phases of soil; and apples, grapes, pears, plums, and prunes on the heavier soils. Peaches, particularly, thrive in this climate where late frosts in the spring seldom damage blossoms, and the warmer weather of the summer helps ripen the fruit.

The census of 1911 lists 890,455 non-bearing and 794,192 bearing peach trees in the Niagara area, a total of 1,684,647 trees. By 1916, the total had dropped to 1,590,000 peach trees divided among the following areas: Leamington, 130,000 trees; Forest, 100,000 trees; Cedar Springs, 60,000 trees; Sparta, 50,000 trees; and the Niagara Peninsula, 1,250,000 trees. The drop of about 100,000 trees between the 1911 and the 1916 figures was probably due to the heavy frosts of the 1913-14 winter. There was no crop in 1914. In contrast, the present Ontario peach tree population is 1,096,000 trees. This is a drop in population of about half a million trees from the 1916 figures.

Despite this drop in the number of trees in the two main peach areas of the province, southwestern Ontario and Niagara, there was a marked increase in the yield per acre in the last decade. In 1956, the average yield was about three tons per acre. Ten years later, in 1966, the average yield was five tons per acre, with many of the best growers realizing ten tons per acre. Better varieties and better orchard management were responsible for the increase.

Some of the reason for the drop in total number of trees can be found in the shift from the old, low-producing varieties such as Early Crawford, St. John, and Brigdon, to the present day high-producing varieties such as Red Haven,

Golden Jubilee, and Veteran. Some of the loss may be attributed to the shift from large holdings to smaller farms, in the period after the war, when industry workers were buying one, two, and five acres as part-time farmers. Finally, considerable loss can be attributed to the use of good peach-growing land for urban development and roads.

In 1966, peach production in Ontario was 43,090 tons, grown on 11,069 acres, with a farm value of \$6,179,271. This compares with the 1965 total peach crop of 40,140 tons, and a farm value of \$5,530,615. The largest crop in Ontario was 53,614 tons in 1964.

The processing industry took in 15,437 tons in 1966, which was 39% of the total crop. This was made up as follows: "V" peaches and others, 2,489 tons; Golden Jubilee, 7,466 tons; Elberta, 5,482 tons. The farm value of the processed peaches was \$1,924,000. The price set for processing was: "V" and others, \$120.50 per ton; Golden Jubilee and Elberta, \$125.50 per ton.

During 1966, peach imports amounted to 9,548 tons of fresh peaches, with a value of \$2,739,000; and 29,358 tons of canned peaches with a value of \$9,822,000.

Varieties

Because the average useful life of a peach tree is only about 18 to 20 years, the variety picture changes rapidly. Peach growers are always ready to try out any new variety that comes along if it promises a change of season, better quality, better shipping, or more color to attract the buyer in the store. Specialized varieties such as those suitable for freezing, or for baby food, are being set out in ever-increasing numbers at the present time.

In 1905, the varieties being grown were Sneed, Greensboro, St. John, Early Crawford, Champion, Elberta, and Smock. By 1916, the variety picture had changed to such varieties as Mayflower, Greensboro, Arp Beauty, Admiral Dewey, St. John, Brigdon, Early Crawford, New Prolific, Late Crawford, Elberta, Smock, and Lemon Free. In 1966, the general planting list recommended such varieties as Earlired, Garnet Beauty, Royalvee, Sunhaven, Redhaven, Golden Jubilee, Envoy, Velvet, Loring, Veteran, Vanity, Redskin, and Elberta.

From the above three examples, it will be noted that Elberta is the only variety that has

remained over the past 60 years. The continuous change to new varieties has gradually replaced the old low-producing ones and has substituted high-producing, better quality peaches. This trend partly explains why the production per acre has gone up and why fewer acres are able to keep up with the heavy demand for peaches.

Plant breeding has played an important part in the peach picture for the past forty years. In the early years, Elberta was the predominant market peach. It was used for the fresh market, processing, and home canning. Today, the average housewife never thinks of doing her own canning but the situation was quite different as recently as 20 years ago. Much of the fruit in the home was canned by the housewife, and a large part of the Elberta crop went to this market. The large plantings of Elberta, therefore, proved a difficult problem for the growers, as the crop ripened quickly, sometimes too quickly, for him to handle. These gluts at Elberta time, were frequently costly for the grower, when sometimes he could not pick, and frequently could not sell, all the fruit before it spoiled.

In 1927, the Horticultural Experiment Station (now the Horticultural Research Institute of Ontario) introduced the first of the "V" peaches; Valiant, Vedette, and Veteran. This eventually changed the entire peach industry as it spread out the peach season as much as three weeks before Elberta. Consequently growers planted out the newer varieties in large numbers in the 1930's. Even these varieties were, and are, being superseded by still better varieties as the breeding work at the Experiment Station, and elsewhere, produces suitable newer types.

Discussion Of Tables—Peaches

(See Section 3, page 23)

There were 1,815 farms reported in the 1966 Peach Tree Census (Table I). This does not represent all the growers growing peaches, as some never reported. However, it represents a sufficient majority of growers to warrant some firm conclusions as to the extent, and probably trend, of peach growing today. As might be expected in the Niagara Peninsula, some 1,388 growers, or 76% of the peach growers in Ontario, planted out 212,395 trees during the last three years. This is followed by southwestern Ontario, with 382 growers, or 21% of the total in Ontario, who planted out 76,660 trees in the same period.

The size of the units is indicated by the acres

devoted to peaches — 32% with one acre or less, 32% with one to five acres, 18% with five to ten acres, 14% with ten to twenty-five acres, and 4% with 25 acres or more. Eleven farms had 50 acres or more planted to peaches.

Table II, which classifies the number of peach trees in Ontario by district and variety, shows the same heavy planting in the Niagara Peninsula and southwestern Ontario. There are 235,634 Golden Jubilee trees being grown; when this is compared with the 1961 census (Table VII), there is a reduction of 27.5% in the past five years. Table II also shows that the varieties Redhaven, Golden Jubilee, and Elberta, represent 46% of all peaches being grown. By comparing Redhaven plantings in 1966 and 1961, we find there is an increase of 11% in 1966.

In the breakdown of the variety picture, Table III shows there are as many Redhaven in the 1- to 3-year group as Golden Jubilee, both varieties showing a considerable drop from the 4- to 9-year group. Sunhaven made another increase, with 31,571 trees in the 1- to 3-year group, and 30,453 trees in the 4- to 9-year group. Early maturing varieties such as Earlired, Dixired, Redcap, Royalvee, and Garnet Beauty, had increased plantings of 35,000 trees in the last three years. The plantings of Elberta show a drop of 50% from the 4- to 9-year planting.

Comparative newcomers to the variety list are the Babygolds. About 44,000 trees, almost 15% of the new plantings, appear in the 1- to 3-year grouping. These peaches started out to fill the baby food market but are now showing up in fruit cocktail, and to a limited extent, as canned peaches.

Table V shows the decline in the number of peach trees in the Niagara Peninsula. The total planting for the Peninsula is 836,858 trees, 212,395 of which are in the 1- to 3-year grouping. Of interest in this table, is the rapid decline of Golden Jubilee and Elberta, and the shift to the earlier maturing peaches, 24% being earlier than Redhaven.

Southwestern Ontario has made great strides in peach production but, like the Niagara district, shows a decline in the number of trees in the 1- to 3-year bracket (Table VI). The shift to earlier varieties is evident, 18% of the plantings being earlier than Redhaven. The percentage of Babygolds planted is slightly higher in southwestern Ontario than in the Niagara Peninsula, about 17% compared to 14%.

The 1966 census shows a substantial gain over 1961 for the varieties Sunhaven, Envoy, Loring, McGuigan, and Redskin (Table VII). All other varieties indicate a loss.

Table VIII shows the anticipated new plantings and the estimated removal of trees in the 1967-8 period. It indicates new plantings on 393 farms, comprising 1,173 acres. The anticipated removal of trees was reported by 261 farms, comprising 629 acres. This is a net gain of 132 farms planting 544 acres of new orchards, roughly 54,400 trees.

THE PEAR

The pear is one of the oldest fruits known to man. It was cultivated by the Romans, hundreds of years before the time of Christ and, probably, known and used centuries before any record was available. Belgian and French horticulturalists in the 17th Century developed most of our present commercial varieties.

Pear seeds were brought to Canada by the early French settlers in the 17th Century. There is little definite information regarding the history of the pear in this country. However, we are safe in assuming that it followed generally the same course as the apple.

The Ontario fruit experiment stations, from 1897 on, tested and reported on a great many varieties of pears from many different sources. All of these stations reported on pears, but those located at Grimsby, Whitby, Trenton, and Maitland had the largest collections of varieties.

In 1908, Mr. H. S. Peart, of the Horticultural Experiment Station, reported that a large importation of French and English pears were brought in to test beside our leading commercial varieties. This list of over 125 varieties, includes the commercial varieties of today. In the 1914 edition of "The Fruits of Ontario", the following varieties were recommended or approved by the Board of Control: Gifford, Clapp, Bartlett, Boussock, Flemish, Howell, Louise, Duchess, Bosc, Clairgeau, Anjou, and Kieffer. All of our present commercial varieties reported in the census are included in this list. Boussock, Howell, Louise, Duchess, and Clairgeau are no longer being planted.

The pear was never planted as extensively as the apple. In 1901, there were approximately 850,000 pear trees in Ontario. This includes both bearing and non-bearing trees. In 1921, pears showed a sharp decline, to approximately

448,000 trees. Production dropped from 487,000 bushels to 95,000 bushels in the same period.

Pear psylla was largely responsible for this decline. Pear psylla threatened to wipe out the pear industry shortly after 1920. Fortunately, we now have this insect under control. Pear psylla, along with the disease, fire blight, caused the grower to lose interest in pear growing. With the exception of the Niagara Peninsula, pear acreage has declined sharply in Ontario.

In 1924, Ontario imported 252 carloads of pears for canning purposes from Western New York. In 1928, 130 carloads of the Kieffer variety and 20 carloads of Bartlett were brought in.

The Kieffer variety was planted quite extensively in Ontario, and probably no other pear has had as much discussion as to quality. Kieffer is generally considered of poor quality, but it grew well and it was not subject to fire blight. The Kieffer pear is now a problem to market, and is not being planted. In fact, many orchards are being removed because of marketing problems.

Pear acreage in Ontario for the last 25 years has not changed markedly. The five-year average for 1941-45 was approximately 5,863 acres and the five-year average for 1961-65 was 5,238 acres. Production has, however, shown a marked increase from 271,060 bushels to 916,690 bushels for the same period. In 1966, Ontario produced the largest crop of pears in history, with over a million bushels. Approximately 75% of this production was processed. The total farm value for pears in 1966 was \$2,382,921.

Discussion Of Tables—Pears

(See Section 4, page 29)

Table I indicates the number of farms reporting pears, classified according to the number of trees on the farm. Of the 2,491 farms reporting pears, 85% of these farms report less than five acres. Most fruit farms have some acreage devoted to pears, and very few farmers have pears only. This, together with the many small farms in the Niagara Peninsula, account for the relatively high number in the 10- to 500-tree category.

Table II represents the number of pear trees in the province of Ontario, classified by variety and district. All varieties are being planted in sufficient number to maintain production, with the exception of Kieffer. There has been a striking increase in the Bosc variety; the second most widely planted variety in the 1- to 10-year old

age group. There will be an increase in pear production in all varieties except Kieffer.

Table III represents the number of pear trees in the province of Ontario, classified by variety and age group. It is of interest to note that 71% of the trees are over 11 years old. However, since 20% of the trees are in the 1- to 10-year age range, this is sufficient to maintain pear production in the future.

Table IV represents the number of pear trees in the St. Lawrence Valley and the eastern Ontario districts, classified by variety and age group. Pear planting in this area has shown a marked increase with 43% of the trees under ten years old. Bartlett and Bosc are being planted but the overall production is not large.

Table V represents the number of pear trees in the Georgian Bay and central Ontario districts, classified by variety and age group. Pear planting in this area is showing a moderate increase, with 32% of the trees under 10 years old. Bartlett and Bosc are being planted. The overall production should increase in this area.

Table VI presents the number of pear trees in the Niagara District, classified by variety and age group. Pear planting in this area is showing an increase. With 26% of the trees under 10 years old, there is more than enough to maintain production. The Kieffer variety is not being planted, but still represents over 28% of the acreage. There has been a large increase in the Bosc and Clapp varieties. Over 50% of the Bosc planted are not yet in full production. Gifford is being planted in limited numbers for the early fresh pear market. The variety, Anjou, along with "other varieties", are usually planted out as pollinators, and do not represent a large acreage.

The so-called *French Bartlett*, is really a variety called, Dr. Jules Guyot. This is an old French variety that was promoted by a local nurseryman who called it French Bartlett. This variety ripens a week ahead of Bartlett, and is very similar in appearance to Bartlett; however, it has not the quality of Bartlett.

Table VII represents the number of pear trees in southwestern Ontario, classified by variety and age group. Pear planting is showing a marked increase in this area, with 41.9% of the trees under ten years old, and Kieffer not being planted. There should be an increased production in Bartlett, Bosc, and Clapp, in this area.

Table VIII represents the number of pear trees in the province of Ontario, reported in the 1966

survey, compared with the numbers reported in the 1956 and 1961 surveys. There has been an increase in all varieties except Anjou, Kieffer, and "other varieties". This table indicates that interest in pears, other than Kieffer variety, is high, and that production of pears in this province will likely be on the increase.

Table IX shows the anticipated plantings and removals of pear trees during 1967 and 1968. This table indicates that interest in pears is not decreasing, with 383 acres of anticipated new plantings and only 119 acres to be removed. The 119 acres would likely all be of the Kieffer variety, and the planting will likely be Bartlett, Bosc, and Clapp.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

The history of plums and plum culture dates back to many years before Christ. Plums were cultivated by the Greeks and Romans.

European plums and prunes are from the same species, *Prunus domesticata*, which is native to Europe. All of the varieties we grow today, were either imported directly or developed from them.

A prune is a variety of plum which can be dried for future use. Japanese plums are from the species, *Prunus triflora*, and were imported from Japan. Burbank is the classic example.

Besides these two species, there are a number of hybrids resulting not only from these two species, but with *Prunus americana* and *Prunus inistitia*: Shiro is a good example. The Damson plums are from the species, *Prunus inistitia*.

Plums and prunes were planted extensively in Ontario. The 1901 census reported 1,685,719 trees. In 1914, the Ontario Department of Agriculture published a bulletin on plum culture, noting that there was a general lack of interest in this industry. Some of the causes were outlined in the bulletin as low prices, poor varieties, poor quality, and other fruits being more popular. Tree numbers have been dropping ever since. In 1901, the production was reported to be 337,000 bushels; in the 1930's, production dropped to well under 100,000 bushels.

During World War II, there was little interest shown in plums and prunes. Early Golden and Stanley varieties, were planted and the acreage was around 4,500. In the period from 1951 to 1955, the production was 492,239 bushels.

Plum and prune acreage production continues to drop. As with other tree fruits, production has

not dropped as sharply as the acreage because of improved cultural practices. During the 1961 to 1965 period, acreage had dropped to 2,695, and the production averaged 333,621 bushels. This crop is one of the most erratic fruit crops. It is highly sensitive to weather conditions at blossom time. The five-year production average ending in 1966, shows 328,220 bushels with a low of 187,400 bushels in 1962, to a high of 369,108 bushels in 1965.

During the 1941 to 1945 period, 41% of the production was processed. In the 1961 to 1965 period, this has dropped to 22%. Japanese plums are not commercially processed; heavier production from the Early Golden planted in the early 1950's has increased production substantially of this variety.

The number of varieties being recommended now has been reduced sharply from the recommended varieties in the 1914 edition of "Fruits of Ontario". Over 25 varieties were approved by the Board of Control at that time. This list includes all the varieties listed in this census, with the exception of Early Golden, Stanley, California Blue, Early Italian, and Methely.

Plums are generally grown in the same areas as peaches, sweet and tart cherries, and pears. The plantings are small and usually limited to land that will not grow the other tree fruits profitably. This is another reason for their decline.

Discussion Of Tables—Plums (European) (See Section 5, page 32)

There are nine tables in this section dealing with the production of European plums. After a quick perusal of the various tables, the reader will be able to see that the production of this crop is on a serious decline in Ontario.

Table I indicates that there are 1,068 farms reporting the production of European plums in the province. It is interesting to note that 804 of these are in the Niagara Peninsula. The size of acreage is very small as would be indicated by the average number of trees grown on these farms; for example, 949 farms grow less than 100 trees or have less than one acre of plums on their farm.

Table II presents the number of European plum trees in the province classified by variety and district. It is interesting to note here that 94% of the total trees are grown in Niagara; therefore, there is little use in discussing the production of plums anywhere else in the province. In both Table II and Table III, there is an indica-

tion that the "Lombard" variety is the most important variety, followed by the "Reine Claude", with the "Damson" and "Grand Duke" varieties being very close in third and fourth positions of importance. Also in Table III, there is a further breakdown by variety and age group; it is of interest to note that 85% of these plum trees in the province are over 8 years old. This is a fairly good indication that this crop is not being replanted and as a result, total production is on its way down in the province.

In Tables IV to VII, there is a further breakdown of the European plum trees by the various districts, classified by variety and age group. About the only table of major consequence is Table VI, giving this breakdown for the Niagara district.

Table VIII sums up the situation concerning the European plum crop in Ontario. This table compares the 1956, 1961, and 1966 census figures. If one compares the 1966 census with the 1961 census, there has been a reduction of over 27,000 trees in the five-year period alone. In the last 10 years, there has been a reduction of over 80,000 trees.

Table IX presents the anticipated plantings and removals of European plum trees during the next two years. Sixteen farms indicated that they would be planting 35 acres and another 16 farms indicated that they would be removing 30 acres. If these few farms reporting indicate any trend in the industry, it looks as though there will not be a further reduction of tree numbers in the next couple of years.

Discussion Of Tables—Plums (Japanese) (See Section 6, page 35)

In Section 6, there are nine tables dealing with the production of Japanese plums. There tends to be a slight decrease in the total number of trees in the province of this particular kind of plum. However, the decrease is not as startling as was the case with European plums.

Table I presents the number of farms reporting Japanese plum trees classified according to number of trees on the various farms. Of the 1,176 farms in the province, 1,002 are found in the Niagara Peninsula. It is again of interest to note that of the total number of farms, 974 produced less than 100 trees per farm, or less than one acre. This situation is not much different from the earlier statistics that were reported on European plums.

Table II presents the number of Japanese plum

trees in the province, classified by variety and district and, again, the most revealing statistic here is that 92% of the total number of trees in Ontario are grown in the Niagara district.

In Table III, the trees are classified by variety and age group. It is interesting to note here that 74% of the trees are over 6 years of age and that the varieties presented in the order of importance are "Early Golden", "Shiro", and "Burbank". Of interest to note is that while there are only 26% of the total trees in the 1- to 5-year age range, there is an indication that "Early Golden" is being planted more widely, so this variety will continue in prominence in the future. It is also of interest to note, that the "Shiro" variety has been increased slightly in the past 5 years, when compared to the 6- to 10-year category.

Tables IV to VII present the number of Japanese plum trees by district, classified by variety and age group. Again, the only table of consequence is Table VI, listing the trees for the Niagara district.

In Table VIII, the 1966 survey is compared to the 1956 and 1961 surveys. Of the varieties listed, only "Early Golden" has increased in the last five years and the increase is just over 12% for this period of time. In all other cases, the total number of trees has been reduced by 9,000 in the last five years, and by 17,000 in the last ten years.

Table IX presents the anticipated plantings and removals of Japanese plum trees during the next two years. It is interesting to note here that 28 farms reported they would be planting 31 acres, and another 20 farms reported they would be removing 17 acres. Again, if this is any barometer on the total crop picture, there will be a slight increase in Japanese plum acreage in the next couple of years.

Discussion Of Tables—Prunes (See Section 7, page 38)

In a general way, the situation on prunes can be summarized much the same way as was the European plum picture. There has been a general decrease in the number of prune trees in the province in the last five years.

Table I presents the farms reporting prunes classified according to number of trees on the individual farms. Again, of the total of 1,504 farms, 1,167 were reported in the Niagara district. The other statistic of interest is 1,208 of these farms produced less than one acre of prunes per farm.

In Table II, the statistic of interest is 87% of the trees accounted for in this survey are produced in the Niagara district.

Table III presents the number of prune trees classified by variety and age group in the province. Two statistics of interest here are: (1) 80% of the prune trees are over 8 years of age, and (2) the variety "Italian" is the most important variety, followed by the variety, "Stanley".

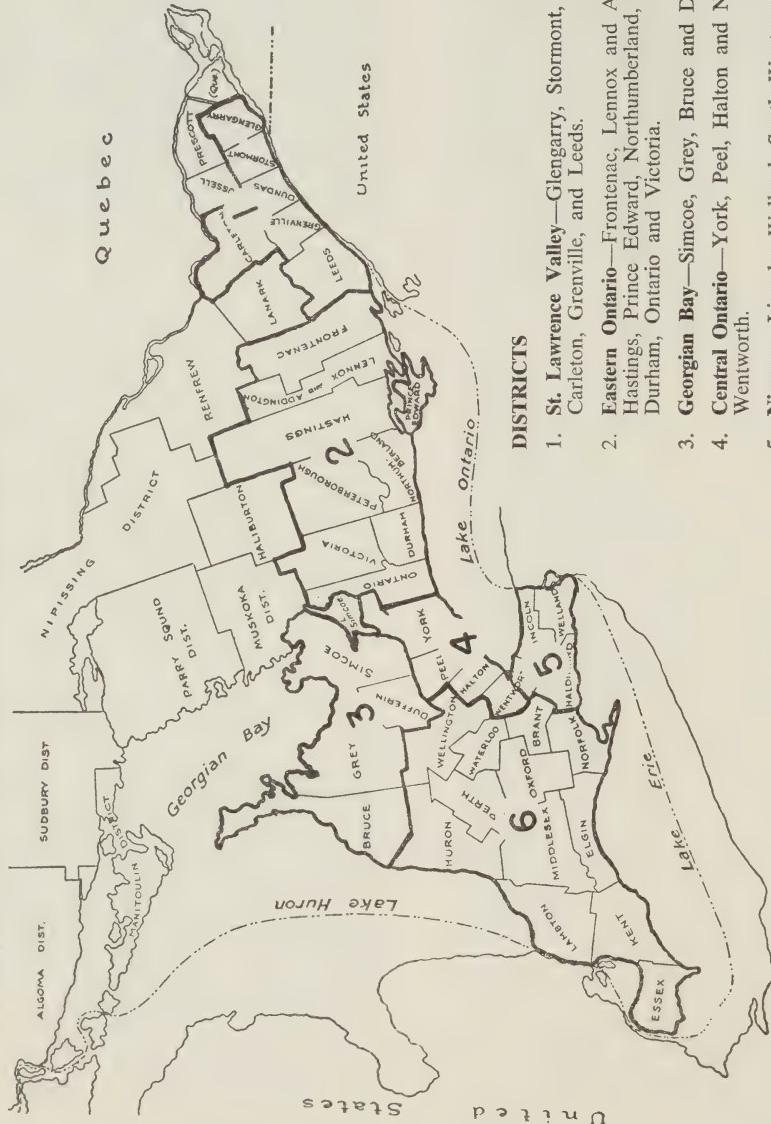
Tables IV to VII present the number of prune trees by district, classified by variety and age group. The only table of consequence here is Table VI, giving the information for the Niagara district.

In Table VIII, there is a comparison between

the 1966 survey and the tree numbers in the 1956 and 1961 surveys. In all cases, there is a general decline in prune tree numbers. There has been a decline of 22,000 trees in the last five years, and a decline of 42,000 trees, when compared to the 1956 survey. In general, the variety, "Stanley", seems to be more stable in total tree numbers than any of the other varieties listed in this table.

Table IX presents the anticipated plantings and removals of prune trees in the next two years. It is of interest to note that 31 farms indicated that 46 acres would be planted, and 29 farms indicated that 49 acres would be removed in the next two years. Again, if this is any barometer of the prune industry, there will be a continued steady but slow decline of trees in the next five years.

Map of Southern Ontario



DISTRICTS

1. St. Lawrence Valley—Glengarry, Stormont, Dundas, Carleton, Grenville, and Leeds.
2. Eastern Ontario—Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, Hastings, Prince Edward, Northumberland, Peterborough, Durham, Ontario and Victoria.
3. Georgian Bay—Simcoe, Grey, Bruce and Dufferin.
4. Central Ontario—York, Peel, Halton and North Wentworth.
5. Niagara—Lincoln, Welland, South Wentworth, and Haldimand.
6. Southwestern Ontario—Brant, Norfolk, Oxford, Perth, Waterloo, Elgin, Middlesex, Kent, Lambton, Essex, and Huron.

SECTION 1 — CHERRIES (SWEET)

**TABLE I — Farms Reporting Sweet Cherries
Classified According to Number of Trees on Farm**

Number of trees	St. Lawrence Valley	Eastern Ontario	Georgian Bay	Central Ontario	Niagara	Southwestern Ontario	Total Province
1 — 10	No. farms 5	No. farms 15	No. farms 22	No. farms 23	No. farms 277	No. farms 123	No. farms 465
11 — 50	—	5	2	3	555	35	600
51 — 100	—	—	1	2	277	14	294
101 — 200	—	—	—	1	203	8	212
201 — 500	—	—	—	—	124	8	132
501 — 1,000	—	—	—	—	20	1	21
1,001 — 5,000	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
5,001 & over	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTAL FARMS	5	20	25	29	1,463	189	1,731

**TABLE II — Showing the Number of Sweet Cherry Trees in the Province of Ontario
Classified by Variety and by District**

Variety	St. Lawrence	Eastern Ontario	Georgian Bay	Central Ontario	Niagara	Southwestern Ontario	Total	Variety as a % of Total Trees
	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	%
Seneca	1	4	22	7	959	155	1,148	0.80
Early Rivers		6	4		1,270	59	1,339	0.94
Early Lyons	2			1	1,175	85	1,263	0.89
Vega (31034)					279		279	0.20
Vista (35031)		9	1		15,988	665	16,663	11.71
Black Tartarian		39	34	50	7,540	704	8,367	5.89
Venus			21		7,939	649	8,609	6.05
Valera (350427)					471	72	543	0.38
Victor		8		2	4,467	158	4,635	3.26
Schmidt		11	22	37	13,422	1,583	15,075	10.60
Bing	2	10	50	45	12,884	977	13,968	9.82
Napoleon		1	9	14	3,679	301	4,004	2.82
Windsor		4	25	91	16,883	1,456	18,459	12.98
Vic (27026)		10	20		5,685	369	6,084	4.28
Hedelfingen		20		44	26,577	1,961	28,602	20.11
Van		5			2,361	225	2,591	1.82
Other Varieties	6	21	15	113	9,668	766	10,589	7.45
TOTAL	11	148	223	404	131,247	10,185	142,218	100.00
District as a % of Total Trees	0.01	0.11	0.15	0.29	92.28	7.16	100.00	

**TABLE III — Number of Sweet Cherry Trees in the Province of Ontario
Classified by Variety and by Age Group**

Variety	1 to 10 yrs	11 to 20 yrs	21 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of Total Trees
	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	%
Seneca	244	418	486	1,148	0.80
Early Rivers	798	390	151	1,339	0.94
Early Lyons	449	376	438	1,263	0.89
Vega (31034)	279	—	—	279	0.20
Vista (35031)	14,728	1,852	83	16,663	11.71
Black Tartarian	1,083	2,801	4,483	8,367	5.89
Venus	7,591	915	103	8,609	6.05
Valera (350427)	514	29	—	543	0.38
Victor	2,548	1,151	936	4,635	3.26
Schmidt	2,613	5,562	6,900	15,075	10.60
Bing	4,855	4,710	4,403	13,968	9.82
Napoleon	1,171	1,139	1,694	4,004	2.82
Windsor	2,119	6,463	9,877	18,459	12.98
Vic (27026)	5,095	822	167	6,084	4.28
Hedelfingen	14,483	10,448	3,671	28,602	20.11
Van	2,347	211	33	2,591	1.82
Other Varieties	5,372	2,876	2,341	10,589	7.45
TOTAL	66,289	40,163	35,766	142,218	100.00
Age Group as a % of Total Trees	46.61	28.24	25.15	100.00	

**TABLE IV — Showing the Number of Sweet Cherry Trees in the Eastern Ontario and St. Lawrence Districts
Classified by Variety and by Age Group**

Variety	1 to 10 yrs	11 to 20 yrs	21 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of Total Trees
	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	%
Seneca	1	4	—	5	3.14
Early Rivers	—	6	—	6	3.77
Early Lyons	2	—	—	2	1.25
Vega (31034)	—	—	—	—	—
Vista (35031)	9	—	—	9	5.67
Black Tartarian	36	2	1	39	24.53
Venus	—	—	—	—	—
Valera (350427)	—	—	—	—	—
Victor	8	—	—	8	5.04
Schmidt	10	—	1	11	6.92
Bing	4	7	1	12	7.55
Napoleon	—	—	1	1	0.62
Windsor	1	3	—	4	2.51
Vic (27026)	10	—	—	10	6.29
Hedelfingen	10	10	—	20	12.58
Van	5	—	—	5	3.14
Other Varieties	13	2	12	27	16.99
TOTAL	109	34	16	159	100.00
Age Group as a % of Total Trees	68.56	21.38	10.06	100.00	

**TABLE V — Showing the Number of Sweet Cherry Trees in the Central Ontario and Georgian Bay Districts
Classified by Variety and by Age Group**

Variety	1 to 10 yrs	11 to 20 yrs	21 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of Total Trees
	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	%
Seneca	1	26	2	29	4.63
Early Rivers	4	—	—	4	0.63
Early Lyons	—	1	—	1	0.15
Vega (31034)	—	—	—	—	—
Vista (35031)	1	—	—	1	0.15
Black Tartarian	19	27	38	84	13.40
Venus	21	—	—	21	3.35
Valera (350427)	—	—	—	—	—
Victor	2	—	—	2	0.31
Schmidt	2	32	25	59	9.41
Bing	10	50	35	95	15.16
Napoleon	6	10	7	23	3.67
Windsor	2	37	77	116	18.51
Vic (27026)	20	—	—	20	3.19
Hedelfingen	4	9	31	44	7.02
Van	—	—	—	—	—
Other Varieties	9	21	98	128	20.42
TOTAL	101	213	313	627	100.00

Age Group as a %

of Total Trees

16.10

33.97

49.93

100.00

**TABLE VI — Showing the Number of Sweet Cherry Trees in the Niagara District
Classified by Variety and by Age Group**

Variety	1 to 10 yrs	11 to 20 yrs	21 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of Total Trees
	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	%
Seneca	233	288	438	959	0.73
Early Rivers	745	378	147	1,270	0.96
Early Lyons	416	352	407	1,175	0.90
Vega (31034)	279	—	—	279	0.21
Vista (35031)	14,263	1,642	83	15,988	12.18
Black Tartarian	777	2,522	4,241	7,540	5.75
Venus	7,123	713	103	7,939	6.05
Valera (350427)	442	29	—	471	0.36
Victor	2,410	1,122	935	4,467	3.40
Schmidt	1,958	5,008	6,456	13,422	10.23
Bing	4,348	4,303	4,233	12,884	9.81
Napoleon	1,098	1,039	1,542	3,679	2.81
Windsor	1,706	5,707	9,470	16,883	12.86
Vic (27026)	4,721	797	167	5,685	4.33
Hedelfingen	13,305	9,735	3,537	26,577	20.25
Van	2,140	188	33	2,361	1.80
Other Varieties	5,075	2,621	1,972	9,668	7.37
TOTAL	61,039	36,444	33,764	131,247	100.00

Age Group as a %

of Total Trees

46.50

27.77

25.73

100.00

TABLE VII — Showing the Number of Sweet Cherry Trees in the Southwestern Ontario District Classified by Variety and by Age Group

Variety	1 to 10 yrs	11 to 20 yrs	21 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of Total Trees
	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	%
Seneca	9	100	46	155	1.52
Early Rivers	49	6	4	59	0.58
Early Lyons	31	23	31	85	0.83
Vega (31034)	—	—	—	—	—
Vista (35031)	455	210	—	665	6.53
Black Tartarian	251	250	203	704	6.91
Venus	447	202	—	649	6.37
Valera (350427)	72	—	—	72	0.71
Victor	128	29	1	158	1.55
Schmidt	643	522	418	1,583	15.54
Bing	493	350	134	977	9.60
Napoleon	67	90	144	301	2.95
Windsor	410	716	330	1,456	14.30
Vic (27026)	344	25	—	369	3.62
Hedelfingen	1,164	694	103	1,961	19.26
Van	202	23	—	225	2.20
Other Varieties	275	232	259	766	7.53
TOTAL	5,040	3,472	1,673	10,185	100.00
Age Group as a % of Total Trees	49.48	34.09	16.43	100.00	

TABLE VIII — Number of Sweet Cherry Trees in the Province of Ontario Reported in the 1966 Survey Compared with Numbers in 1956 and 1961 Surveys

Variety	1956	1961	1966	1966 as % of 1961
	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	%
Seneca	1,980	1,936	1,148	59.30
Early Rivers	—	955	1,339	140.21
Early Lyons	—	1,112	1,263	113.58
Vista (35031)	—	4,982	16,663	334.46
Black Tartarian	12,410	11,395	8,367	73.43
Venus (35042)	—	2,985	8,609	288.41
Victor	2,740	4,425	4,635	104.75
Schmidt	16,830	15,797	15,075	95.43
Bing	14,400	15,075	13,968	92.66
Napoleon	3,600	4,006	4,004	99.95
Windsor	25,950	21,690	18,459	85.10
Vic (27026)	—	3,092	6,084	196.77
Hedelfingen	16,630	22,725	28,602	125.86
Van	—	1,500	2,591	172.73
Other Varieties	15,660	7,709	11,411	148.02
TOTAL	110,200	119,384	142,218	119.13

TABLE IX — Anticipated Plantings and Removals of Sweet Cherry Trees During 1967 and 1968

District	Anticipated New Plantings		Anticipated Removals	
	No. farms	No. acres	No. farms	No. acres
Southwestern Ontario	5	15	—	—
Niagara	58	69	18	18
Central Ontario	—	—	—	—
Georgian Bay	—	—	2	2
Eastern Ontario	—	—	—	—
St. Lawrence Valley	—	—	—	—
TOTAL PROVINCE	63	84	20	20

SECTION 2 — CHERRIES (TART)

**TABLE I — Farms Reporting Tart Cherries
Classified According to Number of Trees on Farm**

Number of Trees	St. Lawrence Valley	Eastern Ontario	Georgian Bay	Central Ontario	Niagara	Southwestern Ontario	Total Province
	No. farms	No. farms	No. farms	No. farms	No. farms	No. farms	No. farms
1 — 10	1	50	32	28	203	126	440
11 — 100	—	13	21	16	658	57	765
101 — 200	—	11	7	1	230	13	262
201 — 500	—	7	7	7	197	20	238
501 — 1,000	—	2	1	2	58	8	71
1,001 — 2,500	—	3	3	—	37	5	48
2,501 — 5,000	—	1	1	1	8	—	11
5,001 and over	11	1	—	—	1	—	13
TOTAL FARMS	12	88	72	55	1,392	229	1,848

**TABLE II — Showing the Number of Tart Cherry Trees in the Province of Ontario
Classified by Variety and by District**

Variety	St. Lawrence	Eastern Ontario	Georgian Bay	Central Ontario	Niagara	Southwestern Ontario	Total	Variety as a % of Total Trees
	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	
Montmorency	43	24,228	13,696	6,084	215,070	25,231	284,352	95.47
Other Varieties	1	15	62	1,703	11,069	660	13,510	4.53
TOTAL	44	24,243	13,758	7,787	226,139	25,891	297,862	100.00
District as a % of Total Trees	0.02	8.14	4.62	2.61	75.92	8.69	100.00	

**TABLE III — Showing the Number of Tart Cherry Trees in the Province of Ontario
Classified by Variety and by Age Group**

Variety	1 to 5 yrs	6 to 10 yrs	11 to 15 yrs	16 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of Total Trees
	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	
Montmorency	52,241	57,794	70,650	103,667	284,352	95.47
Other Varieties	4,513	2,236	2,676	4,085	13,510	4.53
TOTAL	56,754	60,030	73,326	107,752	297,862	100.00
Age Group as a % of Total Trees	19.05	20.15	24.62	36.18	100.00	

**TABLE IV — Showing the Number of Tart Cherry Trees in the Eastern Ontario and the St. Lawrence Districts
Classified by Variety and by Age Group**

Variety	1 to 5 yrs	6 to 10 yrs	11 to 15 yrs	16 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of Total Trees
Montmorency	No. trees 2,142	No. trees 5,439	No. trees 7,579	No. trees 9,111	No. trees 24,271	% 99.94
Other Varieties	7	1	8	—	16	.06
TOTAL	2,149	5,440	7,587	9,111	24,287	100.00
Age Group as a % of Total Trees	8.84	22.40	31.24	37.52	100.00	

**TABLE V — Showing the Number of Tart Cherry Trees in the Georgian Bay District
Classified by Variety and by Age Group**

Variety	1 to 5 yrs	6 to 10 yrs	11 to 15 yrs	16 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of Total Trees
Montmorency	No. trees 3,404	No. trees 1,443	No. trees 1,935	No. trees 6,914	No. trees 13,696	% 99.55
Other Varieties	—	3	7	52	62	.45
TOTAL	3,404	1,446	1,942	6,966	13,758	100.00
Age Group as % of Total Trees	24.74	10.51	14.11	50.64	100.00	

**TABLE VI — Showing the Number of Tart Cherry Trees in the Central Ontario District
Classified by Variety and by Age Group**

Variety	1 to 5 yrs	6 to 10 yrs	11 to 15 yrs	16 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of Total Trees
Montmorency	No. trees 332	No. trees 963	No. trees 1,333	No. trees 3,456	No. trees 6,084	% 78.14
Other Varieties	292	300	351	760	1,703	21.86
TOTAL	624	1,263	1,684	4,216	7,787	100.00
Age Group as % of Total Trees	8.01	16.22	21.62	54.15	100.00	

**TABLE VII — Showing the Number of Tart Cherry Trees in the Niagara District
Classified by Variety and by Age Group**

Variety	1 to 5 yrs	6 to 10 yrs	11 to 15 yrs	16 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of Total Trees
Montmorency	No. trees 39,671	No. trees 43,644	No. trees 54,821	No. trees 76,934	No. trees 215,070	% 95.11
Other Varieties	4,009	1,838	2,297	2,925	11,069	4.89
TOTAL	43,680	45,482	57,118	79,859	226,139	100.00
Age Group as % of Total Trees	19.31	20.11	25.26	35.32	100.00	

TABLE VIII — Showing the Number of Tart Cherry Trees in the Southwestern Ontario District Classified by Variety and by Age Group

Variety	1 to 5 yrs	6 to 10 yrs	11 to 15 yrs	16 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of Total Trees
	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	%
Montmorency	6,692	6,305	4,982	7,252	25,231	97.46
Other Varieties	205	94	13	348	660	2.54
TOTAL	6,897	6,399	4,995	7,600	25,891	100.00
Age Group as % of Total Trees	26.63	24.72	19.29	29.36	100.00	

TABLE IX — Showing the Number of Tart Cherry Trees in the Province of Ontario Reported in 1966 Survey Compared with Numbers in 1956 and 1961 Surveys

Variety	1956 Survey	1961 Survey	1966 Survey	1966 as a % of 1961
	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	%
Montmorency	287,570	316,517	284,352	89.8
Other Varieties	8,820	4,241	13,510	318.6
TOTAL	296,390	320,758	297,862	92.7

TABLE X — Showing the Anticipated Plantings and Removals of Tart Cherry Trees during 1967 and 1968

District	Anticipated New Plantings		Anticipated Removals	
	No. farms	No. acres	No. farms	No. acres
Southwestern Ontario	8	52	3	7
Niagara	24	75	18	35
Central Ontario	3	5	1	1
Georgian Bay	1	1	1	7
Eastern Ontario	2	4	—	—
St. Lawrence Valley	—	—	—	—
TOTAL PROVINCE	38	137	23	50

SECTION 3 — PEACHES

**TABLE I — Farms Reporting Peaches
Classified According to Number of Trees on Farm**

Number of trees	St. Lawrence Valley	Eastern Ontario	Georgian Bay	Central Ontario	Niagara	Southwestern Ontario	Total Province
	No. farms	No. farms	No. farms	No. farms	No. farms	No. farms	No. farms
1 — 10	—	4	10	19	99	49	181
11 — 100	—	—	2	8	319	68	397
101 — 200	—	—	—	—	151	44	195
201 — 500	—	—	—	2	321	61	384
501 — 1,000	—	—	—	—	260	77	337
1,001 — 2,500	—	—	—	—	186	66	252
2,501 — 5,000	—	—	—	—	44	14	58
5,001 & over	—	—	—	—	8	3	11
TOTAL FARMS	—	4	12	29	1,388	382	1,815

**TABLE II — Showing the Number of Peach Trees in the Province of Ontario
Classified by Variety and by District**

Variety	St. Lawrence Valley	Eastern Ontario	Georgian Bay	Central Ontario	Niagara	Southwestern Ontario	Total	Variety as a % of Total Trees
	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	%
Earlired	—	—	—	—	21,289	5,621	27,210	2.48
Dixired	—	—	—	7	4,361	11,290	15,658	1.42
Red Cap	—	—	—	5	2,334	496	2,835	0.26
Royalvee	—	—	—	48	14,471	2,000	16,519	1.51
Garnet Beauty	—	—	2	—	449	13,424	13,875	1.26
Sunhaven	—	—	—	247	53,579	11,855	65,681	5.99
Erliglo	—	—	—	—	1,216	309	1,525	0.14
Jerseyland	—	—	—	—	10,907	1,239	12,146	1.11
Red Haven	—	3	4	113	72,467	60,419	133,006	12.12
Golden Jubilee	—	—	3	71	206,836	28,724	235,634	21.49
Envoy	—	—	—	41	21,942	23,461	45,444	4.14
Velvet	—	—	—	—	4,226	617	5,003	0.45
July Elberta	—	—	—	123	18,179	3,149	21,451	1.96
Valiant	—	—	—	2	14,442	3,589	18,033	1.64
Loring	—	—	—	57	37,935	15,370	53,362	4.86
Veteran	—	—	—	47	43,652	1,575	45,274	4.13
Kalhaven	—	—	—	—	2,836	2,928	5,764	0.53
McGuigan	—	—	—	—	24,283	1,203	25,486	2.32
Early Elberta	—	—	—	8	31,653	20,443	52,104	4.75
Redskin	—	—	—	3	17,062	6,342	23,407	2.14
Standard Elberta	—	—	1	11	130,626	5,623	136,261	12.42
Babygold 5	—	—	—	5	10,794	2,504	13,303	1.21
Babygold 6	—	—	—	5	7,388	1,968	9,361	0.85
Babygold 7	—	—	—	—	13,917	5,018	18,935	1.73
Babygold 8	—	—	—	—	2,608	255	2,863	0.26
Suncling	—	—	—	—	4,396	4,291	8,687	0.79
Other Varieties	—	6	21	71	62,710	25,394	88,042	8.03
TOTAL	—	9	31	864	836,858	259,107	1,096,869	100.00
District as a % of Total Trees	—	0.00	0.00	0.88	76.29	23.63	100.00	

TABLE III — Showing the Number of Peach Trees in the Province of Ontario
Classified by Variety and by Age Group

Variety	1 to 3 yrs	4 to 9 yrs	10 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of Total Trees
	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	%
Earlired	19,611	7,288	311	27,210	2.48
Dixired	4,193	8,991	2,474	15,658	1.42
Red Cap	1,900	935	—	2,835	0.26
Royalvee	5,022	10,014	1,483	16,519	1.51
Garnet Beauty	3,913	9,710	252	13,875	1.26
Sunhaven	31,571	30,453	3,657	65,681	5.99
Erliglo	1,346	179	—	1,525	0.14
Jerseyland	1,627	6,507	4,012	12,146	1.11
Red Haven	36,180	57,878	38,948	133,006	12.12
Golden Jubilee	36,279	62,125	137,230	235,634	21.49
Envoy	11,072	23,539	10,833	45,444	4.14
Velvet	3,155	1,496	352	5,003	0.45
July Elberta	2,366	9,714	9,371	21,451	1.96
Valiant	1,247	3,727	13,059	18,033	1.64
Loring	19,596	32,069	1,697	53,362	4.86
Veteran	4,952	12,628	27,694	45,274	4.13
Kalhaven	1,881	2,831	1,052	5,764	0.53
McGuigan	6,448	10,273	8,765	25,486	2.32
Early Elberta	11,161	24,679	16,264	52,104	4.75
Redskin	8,596	9,410	5,401	23,407	2.14
Standard Elberta	15,531	33,147	87,583	136,261	12.42
Babygold 5	11,134	2,169	—	13,303	1.21
Babygold 6	8,561	675	125	9,361	0.85
Babygold 7	16,539	2,196	200	18,935	1.73
Babygold 8	7,972	715	—	8,687	0.79
Suncling	2,036	340	487	2,863	0.26
Other Varieties	15,545	32,454	40,043	88,042	8.03
TOTAL	289,434	396,142	411,293	1,096,869	100.00
Age Group as a % of Total Trees	26.38	36.12	37.50	100.00	—

**TABLE IV — Showing the Number of Peach Trees in the St. Lawrence Valley, the Eastern Ontario, the Central Ontario, and the Georgian Bay Districts
Classified by Variety and by Age Group**

Variety	1 to 3 yrs	4 to 9 yrs	10 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of Total Trees
	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	%
Earlired	—	—	—	7	—
Dixired	1	6	—	—	0.77
Red Cap	—	5	—	5	0.55
Royalvee	25	23	—	48	5.31
Garnet Beauty	—	2	—	2	0.22
Sunhaven	105	142	—	247	27.32
Erliglo	—	—	—	—	—
Jerseyland	—	—	—	—	—
Red Haven	88	29	3	120	13.27
Golden Jubilee	64	9	1	74	8.19
Envoy	1	38	2	41	4.54
Velvet	—	—	—	—	—
July Elberta	20	100	3	123	13.61
Valiant	—	2	—	2	0.22
Loring	12	45	—	57	6.31
Veteran	6	41	—	47	5.20
Kalhaven	—	—	—	—	—
McGuigan	—	—	—	—	—
Early Elberta	6	2	—	8	0.88
Redskin	1	2	—	3	0.33
Standard Elberta	12	—	—	12	1.33
Babygold 5	5	—	—	5	0.55
Babygold 6	5	—	—	5	0.55
Babygold 7	—	—	—	—	—
Babygold 8	—	—	—	—	—
Suncing	—	—	—	—	—
Other Varieties	28	50	20	98	10.85
TOTAL	379	496	29	904	100.00
Age Group as a % of Total Trees	41.92	54.87	3.21	100.00	

**TABLE V — Showing the Number of Peach Trees in the Niagara District
Classified by Variety and by Age Group**

Variety	1 to 3 yrs	4 to 9 yrs	10 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of Total Trees
	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	%
Earlired	15,990	5,288	311	21,589	2.57
Dixired	2,115	1,978	268	4,361	0.53
Red Cap	1,764	570	—	2,334	0.27
Royalvee	4,472	8,521	1,478	14,471	1.73
Garnet Beauty	328	70	51	449	0.06
Sunhaven	27,650	23,534	2,395	53,579	6.40
Erliglo	1,046	170	—	1,216	0.15
Jerseyland	1,433	5,995	3,479	10,907	1.30
Red Haven	19,236	27,016	26,215	72,467	8.66
Golden Jubilee	29,968	50,298	126,570	206,836	24.71
Envoy	5,486	7,164	9,292	21,942	2.63
Velvet	2,698	1,354	334	4,386	0.53
July Elberta	1,841	7,693	8,645	18,179	2.17
Valiant	1,162	2,562	10,718	14,442	1.73
Loring	15,843	20,615	1,477	37,935	4.53
Veteran	4,559	11,855	27,238	43,652	5.22
Kalhaven	1,708	684	444	2,836	0.34
McGuigan	6,319	9,774	8,190	24,283	2.90
Early Elberta	5,658	13,267	12,728	31,653	3.78
Redskin	6,891	6,026	4,145	17,062	2.04
Standard Elberta	14,977	30,939	84,710	130,626	15.61
Babygold 5	8,737	2,057	—	10,794	1.29
Babygold 6	6,588	675	125	7,388	0.88
Babygold 7	11,521	2,196	200	13,917	1.66
Babygold 8	3,831	565	—	4,395	0.53
Suncling	1,781	340	487	2,608	0.31
Other Varieties	8,793	18,938	34,819	62,550	7.47
TOTAL	212,395	260,144	364,319	836,858	100.00

Age Group as a %
of Total Trees

25.38

31.08

43.54

100.00

**TABLE VI — Showing the Number of Peach Trees in the Southwestern Ontario District
Classified by Variety and by Age Group**

Variety	1 to 3 yrs	4 to 9 yrs	10 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of Total Trees
	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	%
Earlired	3,621	2,000	—	5,621	2.16
Dixired	2,077	7,007	2,206	11,290	4.36
Red Cap	136	360	—	496	0.19
Royalvee	525	1,470	5	2,000	0.77
Garnet Beauty	3,585	9,638	201	13,424	5.19
Sunhaven	3,816	6,777	1,262	11,855	4.57
Erliglo	300	9	—	309	0.12
Jerseyland	194	512	533	1,239	0.48
Red Haven	16,856	30,833	12,730	60,419	23.32
Golden Jubilee	6,247	11,818	10,659	28,724	11.08
Envoy	5,585	16,337	1,539	23,461	9.06
Velvet	457	142	18	617	0.24
July Elberta	505	1,921	723	3,149	1.21
Valiant	85	1,163	2,341	3,589	1.39
Loring	3,741	11,409	220	15,370	5.93
Veteran	387	732	456	1,575	0.61
Kalhaven	173	2,147	608	2,928	1.13
McGuigan	129	449	575	1,203	0.46
Early Elberta	5,497	11,410	3,536	20,443	7.89
Redskin	1,704	3,382	1,256	6,342	2.45
Standard Elberta	542	2,208	2,873	5,623	2.17
Babygold 5	2,392	112	—	2,504	0.96
Babygold 6	1,968	—	—	1,968	0.76
Babygold 7	5,018	—	—	5,018	1.94
Babygold 8	4,141	150	—	4,291	1.66
Suncling	255	—	—	255	0.09
Other Varieties	6,724	13,466	5,204	25,394	9.81
TOTAL	76,660	135,502	46,945	259,107	100.00
Age Group as a % of Total Trees	29.58	52.30	18.12	100.00	

**TABLE VII — Showing the Number of Peach Trees in the Province of Ontario
Reported in the 1966 Survey Compared with Numbers Reported in the 1956 and the
1961 Surveys**

Variety	1956 Survey	1961 Survey	1966 Survey	1966 as a % of 1961
	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	%
Earlired	—	—	27,210	—
Dixired	—	—	15,658	—
Red Cap	—	—	2,835	—
Royalvee	—	—	16,519	—
Garnet Beauty	—	—	13,875	—
Sunhaven	—	29,033	65,681	226.2
Erliglo	—	—	1,525	—
Jerseyland	17,810	22,696	12,146	53.5
Red Haven	92,020	136,629	133,006	97.3
Golden Jubilee	322,940	325,011	235,634	72.5
Envoy	22,450	33,738	45,444	134.7
Velvet	—	—	5,003	—
July Alberta	28,040	30,379	21,451	70.6
Valiant	54,890	38,131	18,033	47.3
Loring	—	29,177	53,362	182.9
Veteran	74,360	58,289	45,274	77.7
Kalhaven	—	—	5,764	—
McGuigan	12,800	22,942	25,486	111.1
Early Alberta	49,050	66,820	52,104	78.0
Redskin	—	16,189	23,407	144.6
Standard Alberta	313,600	239,010	136,261	57.0
Babygold 5	—	—	13,303	—
Babygold 6	—	—	9,361	—
Babygold 7	—	—	18,935	—
Babygold 8	—	—	8,687	—
Suncing	—	—	2,863	—
Other Varieties	299,190	221,799	88,042	39.7
TOTAL	1,287,150	1,269,843	1,096,869	86.4

TABLE VIII — Showing the Anticipated Plantings and Removals of Peach Trees during 1967 and 1968

District	Anticipated New Plantings		Anticipated Removals	
	No. farms	No. acres	No. farms	No. acres
Southwestern Ontario	117	381	53	149
Niagara	275	791	207	479
Central Ontario	1	1	1	1
Georgian Bay	—	—	—	—
Eastern Ontario	—	—	—	—
St. Lawrence Valley	—	—	—	—
TOTAL PROVINCE	393	1,173	261	629

SECTION 4 — PEARS

**TABLE I — Farms Reporting Pears
Classified According to Number of Trees on Farm**

Number of Trees	St. Lawrence Valley	Eastern Ontario	Georgian Bay	Central Ontario	Niagara	Southwestern Ontario	Total Province
	No. farms	No. farms	No. farms	No. farms	No. farms	No. farms	No. farms
1 — 10	22	71	45	25	146	190	499
11 — 100	8	80	20	37	524	116	785
101 — 200	—	14	5	13	326	39	397
201 — 500	—	13	6	22	366	52	459
501 — 1,000	—	6	4	13	186	22	231
1,001 — 2,500	—	2	—	—	90	12	104
2,501 — 5,000	—	—	—	2	9	2	13
5,000 and over	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
TOTAL FARMS	30	186	80	112	1,650	433	2,491

**TABLE II — Showing the Number of Pear Trees in the Province of Ontario
Classified by Variety and by District**

Variety	St. Lawrence	Eastern Ontario	Georgian Bay	Central Ontario	Niagara	Southwestern Ontario	Total	Variety as a % of Total Trees
	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees		
Gifford	—	—	—	—	2,094	2	2,096	0.34
Clapp Favorite	26	1,545	326	1,793	15,832	1,882	21,404	3.50
French Bartlett	—	—	—	—	3,872	—	3,872	0.63
Bartlett	30	8,659	4,954	17,796	280,023	46,578	358,040	58.60
Anjou	9	491	183	880	7,830	2,596	11,989	1.96
Bosc	4	3,266	312	2,757	41,017	6,191	53,547	8.76
Kieffer	1	529	40	3,895	141,112	5,069	150,646	24.66
Other Varieties	224	1,429	59	535	5,818	1,404	9,469	1.55
TOTAL	294	15,919	5,874	27,656	497,598	63,722	611,063	100.00
District as a % of Total Trees	0.05	2.61	0.96	4.53	81.43	10.42	100.00	

**TABLE III — Showing the Number of Pear Trees in the Province of Ontario
Classified by Variety and by Age Group**

Variety	1 to 10 yrs	11 to 20 yrs	21 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of Total Trees
	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees		
Gifford	1,226	259	611	2,096	0.34
Clapp Favorite	9,768	8,113	3,523	21,404	3.50
French Bartlett	3,792	60	20	3,872	0.63
Bartlett	112,526	146,986	98,528	358,040	58.60
Anjou	3,430	5,568	2,991	11,989	1.96
Bosc	32,477	16,516	4,554	53,547	8.76
Kieffer	11,518	60,006	79,122	150,646	24.66
Other Varieties	2,677	3,705	3,087	9,469	1.55
TOTAL	177,414	241,213	192,436	611,063	100.00
Age Group as a % of Total Trees	29.03	39.47	31.50	100.00	

**TABLE IV — Showing the Number of Pear Trees in the St. Lawrence Valley and the Eastern Ontario Districts
Classified by Variety and by Age Group**

Variety	1 to 10 yrs	11 to 20 yrs	21 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of Total Trees
	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	%
Gifford	—	—	—	—	—
Clapp Favorite	455	739	377	1,571	9.68
French Bartlett	—	—	—	—	—
Bartlett	3,597	3,145	1,947	8,689	53.60
Anjou	315	135	50	500	3.08
Bosc	2,218	789	263	3,270	20.17
Kieffer	219	35	276	530	3.27
Other Varieties	184	716	753	1,653	10.20
TOTAL	6,988	5,559	3,666	16,213	100.00

Age Group as a %
of Total Trees 43.10 34.28 22.62 100.00

**TABLE V — Showing the Number of Pear Trees in the Georgian Bay and the Central Ontario Districts
Classified by Variety and by Age Group**

Variety	1 to 10 yrs	11 to 20 yrs	21 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of Total Trees
	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	%
Gifford	—	—	—	—	—
Clapp Favorite	799	994	326	2,119	6.31
French Bartlett	—	—	—	—	—
Bartlett	7,390	10,517	4,843	22,750	67.85
Anjou	313	374	376	1,063	3.17
Bosc	2,279	609	181	3,069	9.16
Kieffer	3	2,284	1,648	3,935	11.73
Other Varieties	139	364	91	594	1.78
TOTAL	10,923	15,142	7,465	33,530	100.00

Age Group as a %
of Total Trees 32.57 45.16 22.27 100.00

**TABLE VI — Showing the Number of Pear Trees in the Niagara District
Classified by Variety and by Age Group**

Variety	1 to 10 yrs	11 to 20 yrs	21 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of Total Trees
	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	%
Gifford	1,224	259	611	2,094	0.42
Clapp Favorite	7,569	5,614	2,649	15,832	3.18
French Bartlett	3,792	60	20	3,872	0.78
Bartlett	81,683	115,664	82,676	280,023	56.27
Anjou	2,111	3,502	2,217	7,830	1.57
Bosc	24,026	13,334	3,657	41,017	8.25
Kieffer	10,637	54,904	75,571	141,112	28.36
Other Varieties	1,748	2,125	1,945	5,818	1.17
TOTAL	132,790	195,462	169,346	497,598	100.00

Age Group as a %
of Total Trees 26.68 39.28 34.04 100.00

**TABLE VII — Showing the Number of Pear Trees in the Southwestern Ontario District
Classified by Variety and by Age Group**

Variety	1 to 10 yrs	11 to 20 yrs	21 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of Total Trees
	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	%
Gifford	2	—	—	2	0.00
Clapp Favorite	945	766	171	1,882	2.95
French Bartlett	—	—	—	—	—
Bartlett	19,856	17,660	9,062	46,578	73.10
Anjou	691	1,557	348	2,596	4.07
Bosc	3,954	1,784	453	6,191	9.72
Kieffer	659	2,783	1,627	5,069	7.95
Other Varieties	606	500	298	1,404	2.21
TOTAL	26,713	25,050	11,959	63,722	100.00
Age Group as a % of Total Trees	41.92	39.31	18.77	100.00	

**TABLE VIII — Showing the Number of Pear Trees in the Province of Ontario
Reported in the 1966 Survey
Compared with the Numbers in the 1956 and the 1961 Surveys**

Variety	1956 Survey	1961 Survey	1966 Survey	1966 as a % of 1961
	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	%
Gifford	*	*	2,096	—
Clapp Favorite	16,630	19,050	21,404	112.4
French Bartlett	*	*	3,872	—
Bartlett	327,810	350,719	358,040	102.1
Anjou	11,330	12,204	11,989	98.2
Bosc	21,170	31,645	53,547	169.2
Kieffer	234,670	206,276	150,646	73.0
Other Varieties	12,620	11,847	9,469	79.9
TOTAL	624,230	631,741	611,063	96.7

* Included in Other Varieties

TABLE IX — Showing the Anticipated Plantings and Removals of Pear Trees During 1967 and 1968

District	Anticipated New Plantings		Anticipated Removals	
	No. farms	No. acres	No. farms	No. acres
Southwestern Ontario	9	32	6	7
Niagara	98	314	42	100
Central Ontario	6	30	6	10
Georgian Bay	1	1	1	2
Eastern Ontario	4	5	—	—
St. Lawrence Valley	1	1	—	—
TOTAL PROVINCE	119	383	55	119

SECTION 5 — PLUMS (EUROPEAN)

**TABLE I — Farms Reporting European Plums
Classified According to Number of Trees on Farm**

Number of trees	St. Lawrence Valley	Eastern Ontario	Georgian Bay	Central Ontario	Niagara	Southwestern Ontario	Total Province
	No. farms	No. farms	No. farms	No. farms	No. farms	No. farms	No. farms
1 — 10	10	22	24	20	236	105	417
11 — 100	1	8	2	9	453	59	532
101 — 200	—	1	1	—	61	—	63
201 — 500	—	—	—	—	44	2	46
501 — 1,000	—	—	—	—	8	—	8
1,001 — 2,500	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
2,501 — 5,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,001 & over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FARMS	11	31	27	29	804	166	1,068

**TABLE II — Showing the Number of European Plum Trees in the Province of Ontario
Classified by Variety and by District**

Variety	St. Lawrence Valley	Eastern Ontario	Georgian Bay	Central Ontario	Niagara	Southwestern Ontario	Total	Variety as a % of Total Trees
	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	%
California Blue	2	32	—	100	1,831	115	2,080	4.02
Lombard	15	56	54	40	15,265	698	16,128	31.19
Damson	22	87	2	35	7,782	300	8,228	15.91
Grand Duke	12	10	—	72	7,814	117	8,025	15.52
Reine Claude	—	19	41	38	7,722	701	8,521	16.48
Other Varieties	11	53	124	34	7,938	566	8,726	16.88
TOTAL	62	257	221	319	48,352	2,497	51,708	100.00
District as a % of Total Trees	0.12	0.50	0.43	0.62	93.50	4.83	100.00	

**TABLE III — Showing the Number of European Plum Trees in the Province of Ontario
Classified by Variety and by Age Group**

Variety	1 to 7 yrs	8 to 15 yrs	16 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of Total Trees
	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	%
California Blue	1,239	310	531	2,080	4.02
Lombard	3,101	4,032	8,995	16,128	31.19
Damson	1,089	1,345	5,794	8,228	15.91
Grand Duke	461	1,768	5,796	8,025	15.52
Reine Claude	460	1,805	6,256	8,521	16.48
Other Varieties	1,547	1,258	5,921	8,726	16.88
TOTAL	7,897	10,518	33,293	51,708	100.00
Age Group as a % of Total Trees	15.27	20.34	64.39	100.00	

**TABLE IV — Showing the Number of European Plum Trees in the Eastern Ontario and St. Lawrence Valley Districts
Classified by Variety and by Age Group**

Variety	1 to 7 yrs	8 to 15 yrs	16 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of Total Trees
	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	%
California Blue	20	14	—	34	10.66
Lombard	15	30	26	71	22.26
Damson	7	30	72	109	34.17
Grand Duke	12	9	1	22	6.89
Reine Claude	4	4	11	19	5.95
Other Varieties	30	25	9	64	20.07
TOTAL	88	112	119	319	100.00
Age group as a % of Total Trees	27.58	35.11	37.31	100.00	

**TABLE V — Showing the Number of European Plum Trees in the Central Ontario and Georgian Bay Districts
Classified by Variety and by Age Group**

Variety	1 to 7 yrs	8 to 15 yrs	16 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of Total Trees
	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	%
California Blue	100	—	—	100	18.52
Lombard	21	24	49	94	17.40
Damson	3	11	23	37	6.85
Grand Duke	1	41	30	72	13.34
Reine Claude	11	19	49	79	14.63
Other Varieties	16	31	111	158	29.26
TOTAL	152	126	262	540	100.00
Age group as a % of Total Trees	28.15	23.33	48.52	100.00	

**TABLE VI — Showing the Number of European Plum Trees in the Niagara District
Classified by Variety and by Age Group**

Variety	1 to 7 yrs	8 to 15 yrs	16 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of Total Trees
	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	%
California Blue	1,046	281	504	1,831	3.78
Lombard	2,658	3,911	8,696	15,265	31.57
Damson	980	1,166	5,636	7,782	16.10
Grand Duke	425	1,671	5,718	7,814	16.16
Reine Claude	230	1,581	5,911	7,722	15.97
Other Varieties	1,344	983	5,611	7,938	16.42
TOTAL	6,683	9,593	32,076	48,352	100.00
Age Group as a % of Total Trees	13.82	19.84	66.34	100.00	

TABLE VII — Showing the Number of European Plum Trees in the Southwestern Ontario District Classified by Variety and by Age Group

Variety	1 to 7 yrs	8 to 15 yrs	16 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of Total Trees
	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	%
California Blue	73	15	27	115	4.60
Lombard	407	67	224	698	27.95
Damson	99	138	63	300	12.02
Grand Duke	23	47	47	117	4.68
Reine Claude	215	201	285	701	28.08
Other Varieties	157	219	190	566	22.67
TOTAL	974	687	836	2,497	100.00
Age Group as a % of Total Trees	39.00	27.51	33.49	100.00	

TABLE VIII — Number of European Plum Trees in the Province of Ontario Reported in the 1966 Survey Compared with Numbers in 1956 and 1961 Surveys

Variety	1956	1961	1956	1966 as % of 1961
	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	%
California Blue	—	1,242	2,080	167.47
Lombard	31,150	24,011	16,128	67.17
Damson	15,690	11,385	8,228	72.27
Grand Duke	23,760	15,690	8,025	51.15
Reine Claude	32,670	15,506	8,521	54.95
Other Varieties	29,240	11,154	8,726	78.23
TOTAL	132,510	78,988	51,708	65.46

TABLE IX — Anticipated Plantings and Removals of European Plum Trees During 1967 and 1968

District	Anticipated New Plantings		Anticipated Removals	
	No. farms	No. acres	No. farms	No. acres
Southwestern Ontario	1	15	1	2
Niagara	15	20	15	28
Central Ontario	—	—	—	—
Georgian Bay	—	—	—	—
Eastern Ontario	—	—	—	—
St. Lawrence Valley	—	—	—	—
TOTAL PROVINCE	16	35	16	30

SECTION 6 — PLUMS (JAPANESE)

**TABLE I — Farms Reporting Japanese Plums
Classified According to Number of Trees on Farm**

Number of trees	St. Lawrence Valley	Eastern Ontario	Georgian Bay	Central Ontario	Niagara	Southwestern Ontario	Total Province
	No. farms	No. farms	No. farms	No. farms	No. farms	No. farms	No. farms
1 — 10	5	19	1	13	157	73	268
11 — 100	2	1	—	8	652	43	706
101 — 200	—	—	—	1	125	6	132
201 — 500	—	—	—	—	61	1	62
501 — 1,000	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
1,001 — 2,500	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
2,501 — 5,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,001 & over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FARMS	7	20	1	22	1,002	124	1,176

**TABLE II — Showing the Number of Japanese Plum Trees in the Province of Ontario
Classified by Variety and by District**

Variety	St. Lawrence Valley	Eastern Ontario	Georgian Bay	Central Ontario	Niagara	Southwestern Ontario	Total	Variety as a % of Total Trees
	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees		
Early Golden	6	26	5	50	23,951	1,074	25,112	35.44
Methley	—	6	—	140	3,301	92	3,539	4.99
Shiro	1	13	—	156	22,265	1,117	23,552	33.24
Burbank	10	37	—	81	13,908	910	14,946	21.09
Other Varieties	32	—	—	82	1,606	1,986	3,706	5.24
TOTAL	49	82	5	509	65,031	5,179	70,855	100.00
District as a % of Total Trees	0.07	0.12	0.01	0.72	91.78	7.30	100.00	

**TABLE III — Showing the Number of Japanese Plum Trees in the Province of Ontario
Classified by Variety and by Age Group**

Variety	1 to 5 yrs	6 to 10 yrs	11 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of Total Trees
	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees		
Early Golden	8,863	8,801	7,448	25,112	35.44
Methley	989	1,403	1,147	3,539	4.99
Shiro	5,538	5,497	12,517	23,552	33.24
Burbank	2,389	2,710	9,847	14,946	21.09
Other Varieties	954	2,042	710	3,706	5.24
TOTAL	18,733	20,453	31,669	70,855	100.00
Age Group as a % of Total Trees	26.43	28.87	44.70	100.00	

TABLE IV — Showing the Number of Japanese Plum Trees in the Eastern Ontario and the St. Lawrence Districts Classified by Variety and by Age Group

Variety	1 to 5 yrs	6 to 10 yrs	11 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of Total Trees
	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	%
Early Golden	14	11	7	32	24.43
Methley	2	2	2	6	4.58
Shiro	3	11	—	14	10.68
Burbank	12	8	27	47	35.88
Other Varieties	19	13	—	32	24.43
TOTAL	50	45	36	131	100.00
Age Group as a % of Total Trees	38.17	34.35	27.48	100.00	

TABLE V — Showing the Number of Japanese Plum Trees in the Central Ontario and Georgian Bay Districts Classified by Variety and by Age Group

Variety	1 to 5 yrs	6 to 10 yrs	11 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of Total Trees
	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	%
Early Golden	16	15	24	55	10.70
Methley	—	100	40	140	27.24
Shiro	56	33	67	156	30.36
Burbank	4	4	73	81	15.75
Other Varieties	76	—	6	82	15.95
TOTAL	152	152	210	514	100.00
Age Group as a % of Total Trees	29.57	29.57	40.86	100.00	

TABLE VI — Showing the Number of Japanese Plum Trees in the Niagara District Classified by Variety and by Age Group

Variety	1 to 5 yrs	6 to 10 yrs	11 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of Total Trees
	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	%
Early Golden	8,360	8,508	7,083	23,951	36.83
Methley	912	1,301	1,088	3,301	5.07
Shiro	4,851	5,231	12,183	22,265	34.24
Burbank	1,875	2,610	9,423	13,908	21.39
Other Varieties	558	393	655	1,606	2.47
TOTAL	16,556	18,043	30,432	65,031	100.00
Age Group as a % of Total Trees	25.45	27.75	46.80	100.00	

**TABLE VII — Showing the Number of Japanese Plum Trees in the Southwestern Ontario District
Classified by Variety and by Age Group**

Variety	1 to 5 yrs	6 to 10 yrs	11 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of Total Trees
	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	%
Early Golden	473	267	334	1,074	20.73
Methley	75	—	17	92	1.78
Shiro	628	222	267	1,117	21.57
Burbank	498	88	324	910	17.57
Other Varieties	301	1,636	49	1,986	38.35
TOTAL	1,975	2,213	991	5,179	100.00
Age Group as a % of Total Trees	38.13	42.73	19.14	100.00	

**TABLE VIII — Showing the Number of Japanese Plum Trees in the Province of Ontario
Reported in the 1966 Survey
Compared with the Numbers in the 1956 and the 1961 Surveys**

Variety	1956 Survey	1961 Survey	1966 Survey	1966 as a % of 1961
	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	%
Early Golden	17,520	22,295	25,112	112.6
Methley	3,950	3,950	3,539	89.6
Shiro	31,230	26,783	23,552	87.9
Burbank	24,420	22,152	14,946	67.5
Other Varieties	10,050	4,149	3,706	89.3
TOTAL	87,170	79,329	70,855	89.3

**TABLE IX — Showing the Anticipated Plantings and Removals of Japanese Plum Trees
During 1967 and 1968**

District	Anticipated New Plantings		Anticipated Removals	
	No. farms	No. acres	No. farms	No. acres
Southwestern Ontario	2	3	1	2
Niagara	26	28	19	15
Central Ontario	—	—	—	—
Georgian Bay	—	—	—	—
Eastern Ontario	—	—	—	—
St. Lawrence	—	—	—	—
TOTAL PROVINCE	28	31	20	17

SECTION 7 — PRUNES

**TABLE I — Farms Reporting Prunes
Classified According to Number of Trees on Farm**

Number of trees	St. Lawrence Valley	Eastern Ontario	Georgian Bay	Central Ontario	Niagara	Southwestern Ontario	Total Province
	No. farms	No. farms	No. farms	No. farms	No. farms	No. farms	No. farms
1 — 10	6	23	30	19	208	111	397
11 — 100	1	4	5	16	699	86	811
101 — 200	—	2	1	3	162	12	180
201 — 500	—	—	—	2	85	14	101
501 — 1,000	—	—	—	—	11	1	12
1,001 — 2,500	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
2,501 — 5,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,001 & over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FARMS	7	29	36	40	1,167	225	1,504

**TABLE II — Showing the Number of Prune Trees in the Province of Ontario
Classified by Variety and by District**

Variety	St. Lawrence Valley	Eastern Ontario	Georgian Bay	Central Ontario	Niagara	Southwestern Ontario	Total	Variety as a % of Total Trees
	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	%
Stanley	8	151	76	446	36,074	5,972	42,727	41.42
Italian	8	256	112	801	45,974	5,094	52,245	50.65
German	—	32	106	135	5,918	516	6,707	6.50
Other Varieties	102	4	2	18	1,235	110	1,471	1.43
TOTAL	118	443	296	1,400	89,201	11,692	103,150	100.00
District as a % of Total Trees	0.12	0.43	0.29	1.35	86.47	11.34	100.00	

**TABLE III — Showing the Number of Prune Trees in the Province of Ontario
Classified by Variety and by Age Group**

Variety	1 to 7 yrs	8 to 15 yrs	16 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of Total Trees
	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	%
Stanley	10,190	16,090	16,447	42,727	41.40
Italian	8,682	15,532	28,031	52,245	50.62
German	442	2,716	3,549	6,707	6.50
Other Varieties	896	281	294	1,471	1.43
TOTAL	20,210	34,619	48,321	103,150	100.00
Age Group as a % of Total Trees	19.59	33.56	46.85	100.00	

TABLE IV — Showing the Number of Prune Trees in the Eastern Ontario and St. Lawrence Districts Classified by Variety and by Age Group

Variety	1 to 7 yrs	8 to 15 yrs	16 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of Total Trees
	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	%
Stanley	63	50	46	159	28.34
Italian	99	110	55	264	47.06
German	18	9	5	32	5.70
Other Varieties	37	40	29	106	18.90
TOTAL	217	209	135	561	100.00
Age Group as a % of Total Trees	38.69	37.25	24.06	100.00	

TABLE V — Showing the Number of Prune Trees in the Central Ontario and Georgian Bay Districts Classified by Variety and by Age Group

Variety	1 to 7 yrs	8 to 15 yrs	16 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of Total Trees
	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	%
Stanley	148	126	248	522	30.77
Italian	332	243	338	913	53.84
German	6	65	170	241	14.21
Other Varieties	—	2	18	20	1.18
TOTAL	486	436	774	1,696	100.00
Age Group as a % of Total Trees	28.65	25.71	45.64	100.00	

TABLE VI — Showing the Number of Prune Trees in the Niagara District Classified by Variety and by Age Group

Variety	1 to 7 yrs	8 to 15 yrs	16 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of Total Trees
	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	No. trees	%
Stanley	7,703	13,316	15,055	36,074	40.44
Italian	6,345	13,780	25,849	45,974	51.54
German	293	2,411	3,214	5,918	6.63
Other Varieties	854	137	244	1,235	1.39
TOTAL	15,195	29,644	44,362	89,201	100.00
Age Group as a % of Total Trees	17.03	33.23	49.74	100.00	

TABLE VII — Showing the Number of Prune Trees in the Southwestern Ontario District Classified by Variety and by Age Group

Variety	1 to 7 yrs	8 to 15 yrs	16 yrs & over	Total	Variety as a % of Total Trees
Stanley	No. trees 2,276	No. trees 2,598	No. trees 1,098	No. trees 5,972	% 51.07
Italian	1,906	1,399	1,789	5,094	43.57
German	125	231	160	516	4.41
Other Varieties	5	102	3	110	0.95
TOTAL	4,312	4,330	3,050	11,692	100.00
Age Group as a % of Total Trees	36.87	37.04	26.09	100.00	

TABLE VIII — Number of Prune Trees in the Province of Ontario Reported in the 1966 Survey Compared with Numbers in 1956 and 1961 Surveys

Variety	1956	1961	1966	1966 as % of 1961
Stanley	No. trees 43,296	No. trees 45,188	No. trees 42,727	% 94.55
Italian (Fellenberg)	81,812	67,611	52,245	77.27
German	19,313	10,466	6,707	64.08
Other Varieties	972	2,447	1,471	60.11
TOTAL	145,393	125,712	103,150	82.05

TABLE IX — Anticipated Plantings and Removals of Prune Trees During 1967 and 1968

District	Anticipated New Plantings		Anticipated Removals	
	No. farms	No. acres	No. farms	No. acres
Southwestern Ontario	5	4	1	1
Niagara	25	41	28	48
Central Ontario	—	—	—	—
Georgian Bay	—	—	—	—
Eastern Ontario	—	—	—	—
St. Lawrence Valley	1	1	—	—
TOTAL PROVINCE	31	46	29	49

3 1761 11469949 9

RV-11-67-10M